अष्टस्थान परीक्ष

AS

A

DIAGNOSTIC TOOL

Department Of Kayachikitsa
Presented by Unnikrishnan S 3rd Prof BAMS 2005 Batch

Introduction

- **The references of अष्टस्थान परीक्ष will be available in yoga ratnakara, Bhela Samhita…etc.**

- **The importance of other Pramanas.**

दर्शनन्नेत्रजिह्वदे स्पर्शनन्नाडिकादिभिः
प्रश्नदूतादिवचनैः रोगाणां कारणादिभिः

Importance of Astasthana Pariksha

- रोगाक्रान्त शरीरस्य स्थानान्यष्टौ परीक्षयेत् I
  नडीमूत्रंमलंजिह्वशब्दस्पर्शदृगाकृति II (Y.R)

- रोगाक्रान्त शरीरस्य स्थानान्यष्टौ परीक्षयेत् I
  नाडीजिह्वामलंमूत्रंत्वचांदन्तनखस्वरान् II (BELA)

नाडी परीक्ष

The special references of *nadi pariksha* will be obtained from.....

- **Sharngadhara Samhita**,
- **Nadinjana darpana-Bhudara bhatta**
- **Yogaratnakara**,
- **Nadipariksha Shastra Acharya Gangadhara**.
- **Nadivijnana - Acharya Kanada**.
- **Bhela Samhita**.

Imp.of Nadi pariksha

Acc to modern, the pulse reveals only the idea about rate and rhythm of heart and about BP and force with which heart is contracting.

But an ayurvedic practitioner can reveal any pathology associated with any systemic diseases.

- Sites of nadi pariksha..

Physician has to examine the pulse of the patient in rt hand by using his rigt hand. (Y.Ratnakara)

In males the rigt hand is used and in females the left hand is to be used because it is best felt in respectve hands.....(Sh.Sam.)

नाडीपरीक्षा

वैद्यगुणा::—

स्थिरचित्तः प्रसन्नात्मा मनसा च विशारदः। स्पृशेदङ्गुलिभिर्नाडी जानीयाद्दक्षिणे करे ॥

श्लो. ४, पृ. १३, नाडीदर्पण-दत्तराम

स्थिरचित्तो निरोगश्च सुखासीनः प्रशन्नधीः। नाडीज्ञानसमर्थः स्यादित्याहुः परमर्षय ॥

श्लो. १२, पृ. १०, नाडीज्ञानतरंगिणी–रघुनाथ-प्रसाद शर्मा

पीतमद्यश्चंचलात्मा मलमूत्रादिवेगवान्। नाडी ज्ञानेऽसमर्थः स्यालोभाक्रांतश्चकामुकः ॥

श्लो. १३, पृ. १०, नाडीज्ञानतरंगिणी–रघुनाथप्रसाद शर्मा

अनन्तमादकोऽकामी त्वलोभक्रोधमोहवान्। तथाऽमूत्रदिवेगी च योग्यो नाडीपरीक्षणे ॥

पृ. ७०, नाडीपरीक्षाशास्त्र–फणसे

Procedure of Examination of Pulse

The physican should be seated in a comfortable position. The patient should be sitting in a comfortable and erect posture. The physician should gently hold the patients elbow with the left hand and feel the pulse with his right index middle and ring fingers, kept in close apposition. The radial pulse should be felt in the right hand in males and left hand in females. The pulse should be examined by gently palpating, pressing, tapping and rolling the artery under the fingers. If necessary, one may puncture the artery. He should count 30 impulses. He should reassure the patient and examine the pulse, three times before diagnosing the disease.

Vaidya examining the pulse

Features of Nadi.

- There are about 5 crores of nadi of which 24 are palpable among that 8 are used for examination.
  - ✓ जीव नाडी / जीवसाक्षिणी नडी
  - ✓ गुल्फ नडी
  - ✓ कण्ठ नडी
  - ✓ नसा नडी
  - ✓ नेत्र नडी
  - ✓ कर्ण नाडी
  - ✓ मेढ्र नाडी

Features of examination..

- ☞ संख्या
- ☞ गति
- ☞ गुण

- **संख्या / Number:**

According to ***nadinjanatarangini*** the normal count of 1 pala in diff age group.

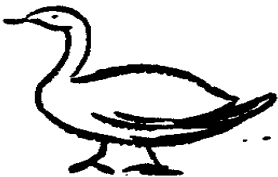
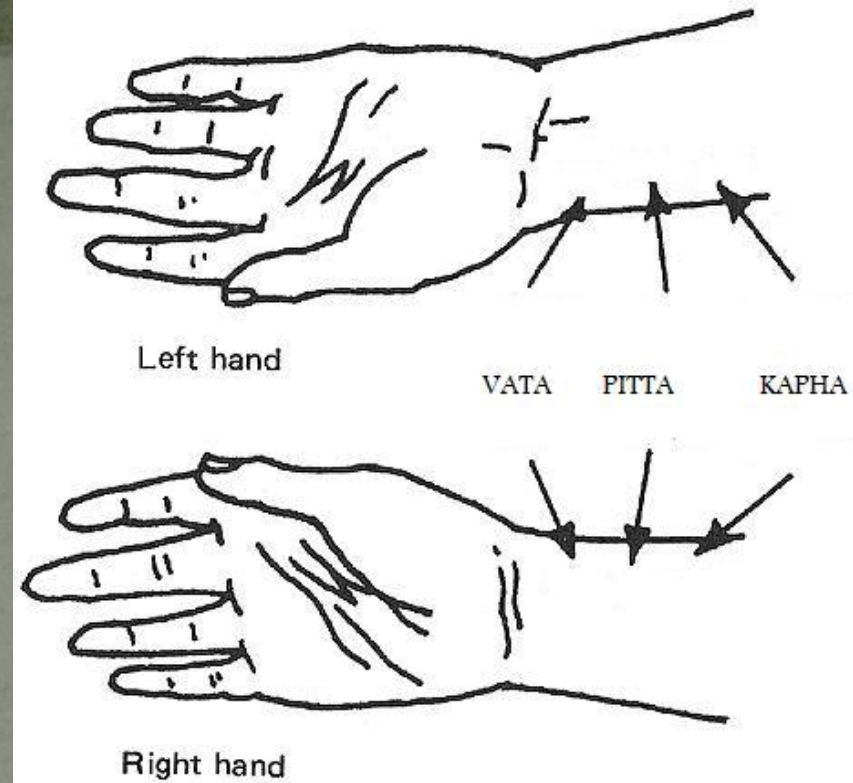
1-2 yrs	-	56/pala
2-3 yrs	-	52/pala.
3-7 yrs	-	44/pala
7-14 yrs	-	36/pala.
20-30yrs	-	32/pala
30-50yrs	-	30/pala.
50-100yr	-	24/pala

Gati of Nadi.....

- In vata prkopa the gati will be जलौकार्पयोर्गति
- In pitta prakopa the gati will be कुलिङ्गकाकमण्डूक
- In kapha prakopa the nadi will be हंसपारवत गतिं
- Nadi acc to the variation in the day

प्रातः श्लेष्मयुतानाडी मध्याह्ने चापि पैत्तिकी। आपराह्ने वातकी च पुनः पित्तनिशार्धके ॥१॥

पृ. १७६ नाडीपरीक्षा शास्त्र–फणसे,

Pulse in Vata-Pitta-Kapha constitution and disease

Pulsation felt in index,middle and right finger signifies vata, pitta and kapha nadis respectively…

Guna of nadi ....

- Nadis are also described in terms of there qualities as
  - ☞ उष्ण
  - ☞ शीत
  - ☞ मृदु
  - ☞ कठिन
  - ☞ तनु
  - ☞ स्थूल
  - ☞ पूर्ण
  - ☞ रिक्त

Constitution and pulse

Table gives characteristics of pulse in relation to various constitutions.

	Vataja pulse	Pittaja pulse	Kaphaja pulse
Colour of blood vessels	Brownish-Bluish	Yellowish-Reddish	Whitish
Feel of the artery	Neither hot nor cold	Hot	Cold
	Light, Empty tortuous, thin	straight Medium	Hearing, full clear
Best felt under	Index finger	Middle finger	Ring finger
Time in normal person	2-6 a.m.	10 a.m.-2 a.m.	6-10 a.m.
Rate	Fluctuating pulse	Fast	Slow
Movement resembles that of	Deer, fish Leech, serpent, Tortoise.	Peacock Pigeon, swan, crow sparrow, Frog	Elephant, Buffalow, Sparrow, cock, Pigeon, Horse, Swan, Peacock,

Sanskrit	English
उत्प्लवा	Bounding
उत्फुल्ल (उत्प्लवा)	Expanded, swollen
उरगगति	A snake, serpent like motion
उष्ण	Hot
ऋजु	Upright, straight.
कंपनशील	Shaking, trembling
कठिन	Hard, stiff.
कपोतगति	A pigeon or dove like motion
काकगति	A crowlike motion
कुपित	Excited
कुक्कुटगति	A cock like motion
कुलिंगगति	A sparrow like motion
कुटिल	Crooked, bent, curved, tortuous
क्रूर	Hard, rough, strong, hot
कृश	Weak, feeble
कोष्ण	Luke warm, tepid
क्षीण	Weak, slender, delicate
गजगति	An elephant like motion

Sanskrit	English
तीक्ष्ण	Sharp, forcible, strong
दीर्घ	of long duration, lasting long
दुर्बल	Weak, feeble
दृढ	Firm
द्रुत	Quick, speedy, swift
धावमान	Flowing,running,advancing
निर्मल	clear
निश्चल	Immovable, steady, fixed
परिपूर्ण	Quite full, completely filled, self satisfied
परुष	Harsh, rough.
पारावत गति	A pigeon like motion
पिच्छिल	Slimy, slippery
प्लुत (संप्लुत)	Leaping, galloping, bounding
पृथुला	Broad, large, wide
बद्धगति	As if motion is bound, tied, restrained, suppressed
बलवति	Strong, powerful
भेकगति	A frog like motion

गजगति An elephant like motion

गतिरोधिनी As if obstructed or hindered

गंभीर Deep, difficult to be perceived

गुरु Heavy, heaving

ग्रंथिरूप Beaded, knotty

चक्रगति Circular or wheel like movement

चंड violent impetuous

चंचल Moving, trembling, tremulous

चपल Tremulous

जड Motionless, dull

जलौका (जलुका) गति Leech like motion

तंतुल Thready, wiry.

तरल Tremulous

तित्तिर गति The francoline partridge like motion

तीव्र Violent

भेकगति A frog like motion

भृंगगति A large black bee like motion

भ्रमरगति A large black bee like motion

भ्रमिवत Whirling movement, circular movement

मंडूकगति A frog like motion

मंथर Slow, deep, bent, curved

मंद Slow, weak.

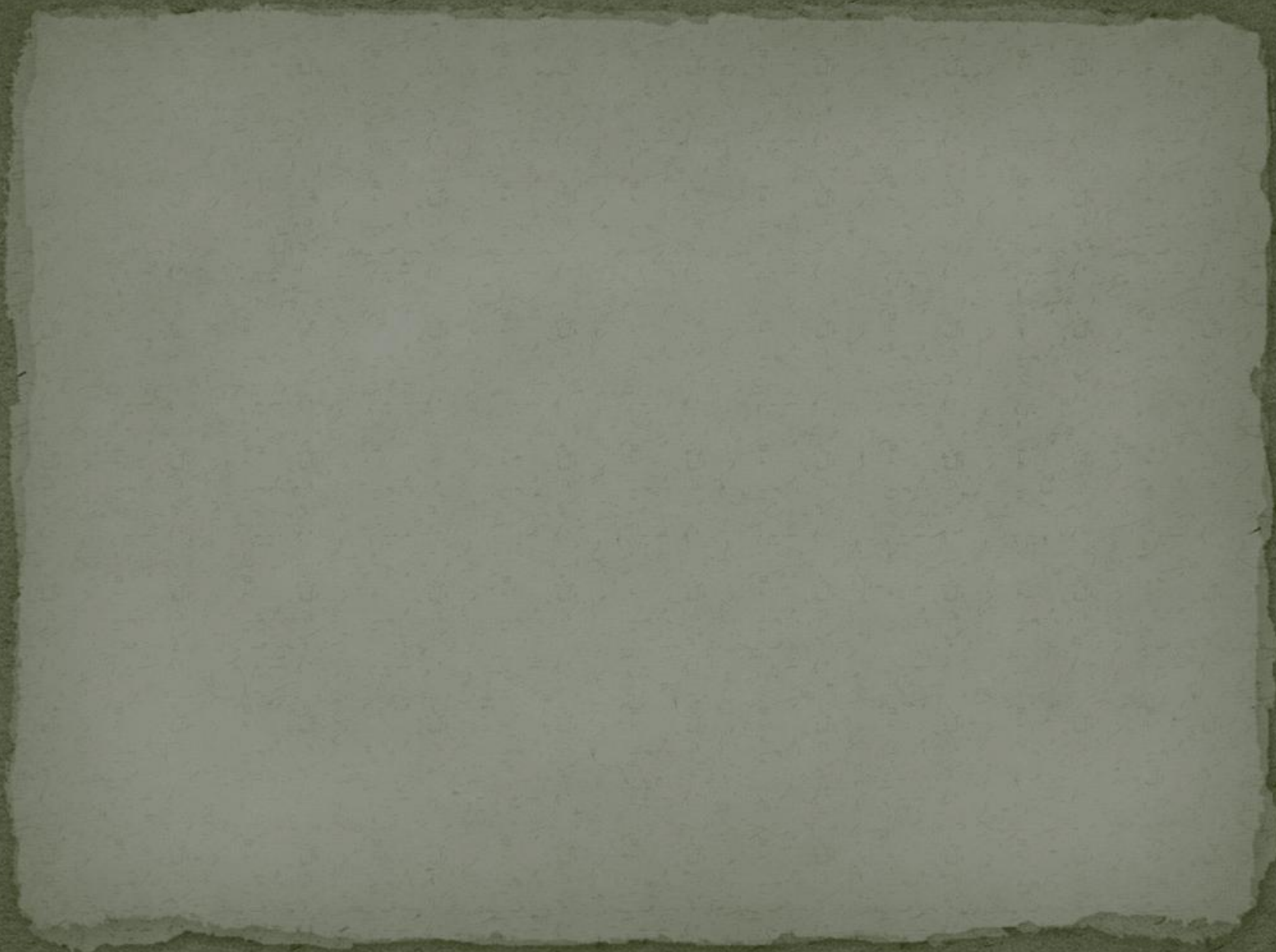
मयूर गति A peacock like motion

मराल गति A swan, goose like motion

मुखनाडी facial artery

राजहंस गति A flamingo (white goose with red legs & bill) like motion

लावकगति A quail like motion

लघु Light, small, short, insignificant,weak

वक्र	Tortuous, curved
वलयगति	Ring like movement, circular movement
वर्तिकगति	A kind of quail
विकल	Weakened
विपथगामिनी	following unusual path
विमल	pure, clear
विमोचित (विमुंचित)	Release from its normal situation
विलून (विलुंचित)	Cut off, lopped off
विलोल	Tremulous
विशद	pure, clear
विशीर्ण	Shrivelled
विशुद्ध	Accurate
विषम	Irregular
विस्फारित	Vibrating, expanded
व्याकुल	Agitated, flashing, moving about
शिथिल	Loose
शीघ्र	Quick, speedy, rapid
शीत	Cool, cold
शुष्क	Dry, shrivelled, empty, unproductive
शंखकनाडी	Temporal artery
संकोच	Contraction, shrinking up, compression
सम	Regular
हंसगति	A swan, goose, duck, flamingo like motion
हयगति	A horse like motion
हरिगति	A frog like motion
स्तब्ध	Fixed, firm, immovable
सरल	Upright, straight
सर्पगति	A snake or serpent like motion
सुस्थित	In good condition, healthy
सुव्यक्त	Clearly visible, clearly palpable
सूक्ष्म	Minute, small, thin
सौम्य	Gentle, soft
स्खलित	Slipped, fallen, fluctuating, unsteady, interrupted, stopped
स्तिमित	Rigid, motionless
स्थिर	Firm, steady, fixed,
स्थूल	Large, bulky
स्निग्ध	Oily, unctuous smooth
स्फुटित	Bursting, splitting, made clear
स्पर्शपरीक्षा	Digital examination of pulse

Pathological conditions of nadi in various diseasea.

- According to Sharngadhara Samhita

Diseases	Nature of NADI
Jvara kopa	सोष्ण वेगवती भवेत्
Kama and krodha	वेगवती
Kshina Chinta bhaya	मन्द
Mandagni and Kshina dhatu	मन्द and feeble.
असृक्पूर्णा नडी	उष्णा
Samaavastha	गुर्वी and गरीयसि

Conditions	Nature of NADI
• क्षुधा	• प्रसन्न च द्रुता शीघ्रा
• उपवास	• क्षीणा द्रुतवाहिनी
• तृष्णा	• शुष्क
• अरोचक	• कृश विशुद्ध चलित गंभीर
• छर्दि	• विमार्ग परुष
• दीप्ताग्नि	• लख्वी वेगवती
• अगीर्ण	• कठिन प्रसन्न द्रुत शुद्ध
• अतिसार	• गुर्वी वेगवती(जलौकवत्)
• आनह	• दृढ
• प्लीहावृद्धि & यकृत् दोष	• सूक्ष्म शुष्काकृति
• गुल्म	• कम्पित पराक्रम पारवतस्येव गति
• श्वास	• द्रुतगति स्थिर
• राजयक्ष्म	• ननागति
• हृद्रोग	• मथित द्रुत निरंग

Condition	Nature of Nadi
• आमवात	• स्फुटित विकम्पिनी पिच्छिल
• पाण्डुरोग	• स्थिर चल तीव्र दृष्ट
• शोणितदोष	• गुर्वी क्षोभ स्फुट स्थूल
• रक्तपित्त	• मन्द कठिन स्थिर
• मूत्रकृच्छ्र	• गरीयसि
• मूत्राघात	• मुहुर्भेतं स्फुरणैः
• उपदंश	• स्फुटकुटिल गंभीर
• स्थौल्य	• पिच्छिल मन्दगति रक्तपा समा
• वातरक्त	• स्थिरा निश्चलित क्रूर
• प्रमेह	• जटा सूक्ष्म ग्रन्थिरूप
• मेदोरोग	• कफ प्रकोप मन्द
• मूर्छा	• विशीर्णा विस्फुटित
• पानात्यय	• सुक्ष्म कठिन पूरित
• अपस्मार	• क्षीण द्रुतवाहिनी

Condition	Nature of NADIa
• आक्षेप	• स्थूल वेगगामिनी
• अपतन्त्रक	• वक्त चञ्चल
• दण्डाप्तानका	• वातज गुरु पिच्छिल
• धनुस्तम्भ	• गंभीर
• कफावृत वात	• स्थिर स्फुरण सूक्ष्म द्रुतगति
• पक्षघात	• शुद्ध् पवनाप्लुत
• पङ्गुत्वं	• गतिरोधिनी
• जिह्वास्तंभे	• शुद्ध गुर्वी
• ऊरुस्तंभ	• पिच्छैल वक्र शीत
• गृघ्रसि	• स्थूल मन्दगा वक्रगामिनी
• खल्ली	• स्तब्धता क्रूर

मूत्र परीक्ष

- It is the second pariksha (examination), which has been mentioned in ashth vidh pariksha mentioned in Yoga ratnakara.

- It is a type of examination by which body's physiology can easily be known.

- The disturbance in body can easily be judge by simple observation of the colour, quantity, consistency or density, odour, deposits etc. of urine.

दोषानुसारि प्रकुपित मूत्र लक्षण

- वातप्रकोप – वाते च **पाण्डुरं** (Pale)
- पित्तप्रकोप – **रक्तं वर्णं** भवेत्पित्ते
- कफप्रकोप – मूत्रं **सफेनं** कफरोगिणः (Frothy)
- द्वन्द्वज एवं त्रिदोषज – सन्निपाते च **कृष्णं** स्यादेतन्मूत्रस्य लक्षणं

तैलबिन्दु परीक्ष

- testing urine by dropping a drop of oil on the surface of the urine.
- If the *tila taila* drop spreads towards *purva* (east) indicates good prognosis.
- If the drop spreads to *dakshina* (South) it indicate the person is suffering from fever.
- If the drop spread towards *uttara* (north) definitely the patient is going to free from diseases.
- If the tail drops attain shape like that of man or appearance of two brain signifies that he is suffering from *bhuta dosha*.

- If the taila drops attains round shape it indicates the ***vata*** *vitiation.*
- If it is pointed there will be the vitiation of ***Kapha.***
- If there is bubbles,,,,, it indicates ***Pitta*** vitiation.

Condition	Nature of Urine
• उदक मेह	Transparent, white, cold, odorless, watery
• इक्षु मेह	Sweet ,viscous, turbid
• सान्द्र मेह	Dense deposition of precipitate.
• सान्द्र प्रसाद मेह	Partially clear and prcipitated
• शुक्ल मेह	White like flour
• शीत मेह	Madhura and Setha wt bahumutrata.
• सिकत मेह	Small particls in urine
• शनै मेह	Urine passes wt difficlty & little qntyty
• आलाल मेह	Like thread frothy and saliva like.
• क्षार मेह	Smell colour taste like alkalies
• काल मेह	Large qnty of black urine
• नील मेह	Urine become sour taste and blue colour
• रक्त मेह	Red and saline taste smell that of raw fish
• मञ्जिष्ट मेह	Smell decotion of Manjistha & fleshy

• हरिद्रा मेह	Colour that of haridra & pungent taste
• वसामेह	Frequently passes urine& smell like vasa
• मज्जमेह	Frequently passes urine& smell like majja
• हस्ति मेह	Large qnty of urine
• मधु मेह	Pale colour and sweet & astringent taste
• अच्छ मेह	Turbid and precipitated urine
• Purishaja anaha	मूत्राबाध
• Ashmari	मृत्र सङ्ग
• Astila, Gudageda vata,mutraghata,Sarkara	मूत्रावरोध
• Gulma, kaphaja Arsha	मूत्रकृछ्र
• vataja arsha, vataja pandu, svarabheda	कृष्ण मूत्रत
• lavana mutrata, rakttameha	लवण मूत्रत
• vataja ashmari, vata kundalika	अल्पमूत्रत

• Ikshuvaalika meha, Kshaudrameha	•मधुर मूत्रत
•Vataja ashmari, pitaja mutrakrichra,	• मुहुर्मुहुर्मूत्रप्रवृत्ति
• lalameha, udakameha	•पिच्छिल मूत्रत
• kamala,mutrasaada,pitaja pandu.	•पीतमूत्रत
• Prvruddha Amavata,Prameha lakshana	•प्रभूत मूत्रत
• ashmari, Mutrakshya, vatakundalika	•सरुज मूत्रत
• mutrasada, kaphaja pandu	•शुक्लमूत्रत
• rakta meha	•विस्र मूत्रत
• kaamala	•रक्तपीत मूत्रत
• adhoga raktapitta ushnavata	•सरक्त मूत्रत
• gudagedavata, ashmari	•शर्कर

मलपरीक्ष

- It is one of the important parts of the ashth vidh pariksha. The examination of the mala (stools) is done in order to indicate the abnormality the dosha i.e. vata, pitta and kapha. It is important means of generating prognosis of a disease.
- In case of digestive imbalance mala or the stool will of foul smell, it is cold to touch and is spitted into small pieces.
- Jalodara (ascitis), the stool may be white to shy colour and foul smells.

- If the mala is extremely offensive in smell and there is presence of shine in it then it is projecting incurability sign.
- If the stool is krishn (black) colour in appearance or if it very clear or (haridra) very yellow in appearance or is ati ushan (very hot) signifies evil and impedes death.
- If the stool or mal is like that of honey, pus or fleshy, alkali and contains water in excess, possess different colors or is accompanied with putrefying smell then it indicates the disease in incurable.
- If the mala is put into a tumbler full of the water, if it floats on it more that 10 minutes then the person is diseased with vata disorder, if the mala sinks immediately and is of slimy nature then it is kapha dominant and is ama (toxic) affected. If it splits into pieces when put into water and is of dark yellow in texture then it is affected by pitta dosha

Nature of mala	Condition
Ama purisha	Vataja atisara, vataja grahani, sangraha grahani.
Aruna purisha	Atisara asadhya lakshna, vataja grahani, sangraha grahani.
Badha purisha	Agirna lakshna, Vistabdhaagerna, Alasaka, Prvruddha amavata, Purishaja aanaha, Arsha purvarupa, Vataja arsha, vataja Ashtila, Atisara purvarupa, vatajajvara, Mahasvasa, Udararoga lakshna, Purishaja udavarta, Vataja udavarta, Kostagata vata,Vtavyadhi Upadrava ,Pandu Asadhya lakshna
Bahu purishata	Atisara, Atisara asadhya lakshna, Sngrhagrahani.
Drava Purisha	Pittja Arsha, Vataja Grahani, Pittaja Grahani,
Ghana purisha, Grathita Purisha	Sangrahani, vataja Arsha

Harita purisha	Halimaka
Krishna Purisha	Kmala Asadhya lakshna
Lohita purisha	Pittaja Atisaara
Nila purisha	Atisara asadhya lakshna, pittaja atisara, pittaja Arsha, pittaja Grahani
Phenila purisha	Vataja Arsha, vataja Atisara, vataja Grahani
Pichila Purisha	Kaphaja Arshas, Sangrahani
Pita purishata	Pittaja Arsha, pittaja Atisara, pittaja Grahanai, Halimaka kamala Asaadhya lakshna,pittaja Murcha, Pittaja Pandu
Rakta pita Purisha	Kamala

Sakapha purisha	Mrdbhakshanajanya Pandu, Pandu asadhya lakshna
Sasabda purisha	Kaphaja Atisara, Vataja Grahani.
Sasrk Purisha	Pittaja arsha, kamala Asadhya lakshna,
Sita purisha	Kaphaja atisara, Sangrahagrahani.
Snigdha Purisha	Atisara Asadhya lakshna, sannipataja Grahani.
Stoka purisha	Vataja Arsha
Sukla purisha	Kaphaja Atisara
Suska purisha	Udavarta, vataja grahani

जिह्वा परीक्ष

- In vata dominance taste becomes indefinite or kashaya
- In pitta dominance taste becomes tikta and sometimes it become katu
- Kapha dominance the taste becomes some what sweet and some times there is hint of lavan rasa.

- जिह्वाशीतखरस्पर्शा स्फुटिता मारुतेऽधिके
  रक्ता श्यामा भवेत्पित्ता कफे शुभ्राऽतिपिच्छिला

Condition of the Jihva	Disorder
Atijihva (Macroglossia)	Madaatyaa Asadhya laksana
Jihvalepa	Amlapitta
Nila jihva	Daaha
Jihva nishkarshya	Daaha
Jihva Sosha	Trushna
Sthambhna	Jihvashambha
Jihva vepana	Prameha Purvarupa

शब्द परीक्ष

- Charak has mentioned that voices varies from person to person and is different in different individual. It has been seen that after careful observation we can compare voice of people with sounds produced by hansa, croucha nemi,dundubhi, kaaka, kapota.

- गुरुस्वरे भवेश्लेष्मा स्फुटवक्ता च पित्तला
  उभाभ्यं रहितो वातः स्वरतश्चैव लक्षयेत्

The Srotrendriya pariksha has been included in Sadvidhapariksha

Nature of Sabda	Condition
Svara bheda	Pandu upadrava, Ardita, Kshataja kasa, Kshyaja kasa, Ardita, Kusta Asadhya Lakshna. Kusta Samanya lakshna, Rajayakshma, Vishaja unmada.
Svara Kshya	Vataja Kasa
Paravata iva kujan	Kshataja Kasa
Bhinna kamsya svara	Kasa
Svaropaghata	Vataja pratisyaya
Alpa Svara	Kaphonmada, Pandu.

Nature of Svara	Conditions
Vaak Sthambha	Ardita, Pakshaghata.
Pralapa	Sannipatika jvara, Antarvegi jvara, Chinna Svasa, Yamala Hikka, Ajerna Upadrava, Bahirvegi jvara, Vata vyadhi purvarupa, Atisara Asadhya lakshana

स्पर्श परीक्ष

- पित्त रोगिभवेदुष्णो वातरोगी च शीतला श्लेष्मलः स भवेदार्द्र स्पर्शतश्चैव लक्षयेत्

Condition	Disorder
Dugha Sparsha	Kshtaja kasa
Sparshajnatvam	Kusta purvarupa
Bahalam hasticharmavat	Charmaghya Kusta
Kinihara Sparsha	Kitipha kusta
Sparshaasaham	Charmadala .

दृक् परीक्ष

- Signs and symptoms in eye due to Vata disorders
  - Dumra –Smoky
  - Nila - blue
  - Ruksha - dry
  - Canchala - unsteady
  - Raudra - terifying look.

- Signs and symptoms in eye due to Pitta disorders.
  - Aruna
  - Haridra
  - Rakta
  - Malina
  - Prabha
  - Dahayukta

- Signs and symptoms in eye due to kapha disorder.
  - Svetha
  - Dhavala
  - Kanduyukta
  - Jyothihena
  - Sthira
  - Plutha

Conditions	Disorder
•Haridra netrata	Pittaja Arsha Kamala
•Natra hundana	Vata vyadhi Purvarupa
•Akshi kuta Sotha	Amajerna, Mrudbhakshnajanya Pandu, Kaphaja Sirasola
•Akshi raga	Raktaja Abhishyanda, kamala

•Vibhranta lochna	Maha svasa
•Raktaika lochanna	Chinna Svasa
•Akshno Svayathu	Arsha
•Syavaruna nayana	Udara
•Sveta pita Lochana	Pandu
•Pita netrata	Kamala Pittaja jvara Pittaja pandu
•Ruksha Netra	Vataja Pandu

- This is an important physical examination of the patient. Many important things get reviled by mere looking to the patient.
- He must be observed when he lies down on bed, in standing position and while he is walking.
- The general condition of his health and build, the way of his dressing up and the behavior is all very important.

Condition	Disorder
• **anguli vaktrata**	vata rakta Asadhya lakshana
• **Asinolabhate saughyam**	Tamaka Shvasa
• **Aayamyate deha**	Hikka Asadhya lakshana
• **Balakshaya**	Asthigata vata ,Grahani Purvarupa, Halimaka, Vataja Kasa, Majjageta vata, Rajayekshma, Raktaja Arsha, Udara asadhya lakshna, Urakshata.
• **bhagna**	Vatavyadhi upadrava
•**Bhru Shunata**	Mrdbhakshna janya Pandu
•**Deha vakrata**	Grdhrasy
•**Griva graha**	Tamaka Svasa
•**Griva kanmpa**	Yamala hikka

• **<u>Kampa</u>**	Vataja amlapitta, Ananthavaata ,vataja apasmara, vataja Asmari, Yamala Hikka, Vataja jvara, Kampavata, Panatyaya Upadrava, Vataja Pandu, vataja Prameha, Urusthambha Asadhya Laksana, vatarakta Asadhya lakshna, Sarvangavata
•**Karshya**	Ardita, vata Vruddhi, Atisara Asadhya lakshna, Chardi Asadhya, Vtaja Grahani Dosa, Asadhya Hikka, Kaphaja jvara, raktagata vata, Vataja Unmada, Chinna Svasa, Urakshata, Rajayakshma,
	Snayugatavata , vatavyadhi

Conclusion ,.,.,.,.,.,.,.,.,.,.

परीक्षां करयेत् वैद्यः पश्चात् रोगं चिकित्सयेत् I

नड्यमूत्रामलंजिह्वाया लक्षणं यो न विन्दति I
मरत्याशु वै जन्तु स वैद्यो न यशो भवेत् II

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